NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. TERMS coal in advance. Money sent by mail will beatthe isle of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York where the sense that the contemper came \$7 per annua.

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copy or \$5,000 mm, the European between the General Telescope in the contemper of General Telescope

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POLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important
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POLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important when, solicited from our quarter of the world; it used, will be thereally not for. \$\vec{x}^2\$ OUR FOREIGN COURSESPONDERS ARE PARTICULARY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PAGE-ARES ASSY. Index of ononymous correspondence. We do not taken representation of monymous correspondence. We do not taken representation of the control of the project equality of the conreferences to the Wesself Height, Family Height, and in the College is at Engage and Editions, JOB PRINTING executed with neutrons, cheapness and de-

Volume XXVI...... No. 317

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place .- ZAMPHLANNOS WINTER GARDEN, Broadway. -- RORY O'MORE-LAW FOR

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 814 Broadway. - Magic Mar-LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- Seven Sons. NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY,-JULIUS CASAR-

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.-STICKNEY'S NATIONAL

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway -- Day and Byening -- venyous May -- The Earl's Dauguies -- Hippo Ectaeus, Whalm, and Othen Composition. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanica' Hall, 472 Broad way.-Un Batto in Maschina.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Sunyesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, -Ermorian Songs, Dances, &c. MELODFON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.-

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway. - Songs, DANGES, BURLESQUES, &C.-Magte Light. GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 618 Broadway. - DRIWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS, BALLETS, PANYONIMES, PANCES, AC AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway. Sonus, Ballers, Pantonines, Ac. - Un Ballo in Marcher A. METEROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL, 600 Broadway.-ORYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 B. WEIT-BURLENQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.-DINAU'S WEIDLING.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.-NATIONAL MUSIC HALL, Chatham street, -Businesques, Songe, Dances, &c. - Torner Thinnes.

NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway. - Burningues, Songe, Darces, &c. BROOKLYN MELODEON, corner of Court and Romsen dreets.—Sonus, Dances, Payrogrees, Hondreans, to

New York, Sanday, December 15, 1861.

DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE HERALD.

Three of our contemporaries the World, the Times and the Tribune-or, as we style them, "the World, the Fiesh and the Devil"-are working themselves into an unnecessary frenzy over the question of the comparative circulation of the HERALD and of their own journals -a matter very easy to settle. There is no logic like that of figures, and the following, taken from our books, shows, as far as we are concerned, the actual state o facts :-

DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE NEW YO	BERALD.
Monday, Nov. 18	105,648
Tuesday, Nov. 19	101 240
W CHRUSGRY, NOV. 20	104 220
THOUSEN, NOV. 21.	101 662
Friday, Nov. 22	101.900
Saturday, Nov. 23	107 119
Monday, Nov. 2a	100 045
Tuesday, Nov. 26	101 200
Wednesday, Nov. 27	101,280
Thersday, Nov. 28	102,048
Friday, Nov. 29	100.800
Saturday New 20	103,248
Saturday, Nov. 30.	106,560
Monday, Dec. 2	102,768
Tuesday, Dec. 3	104,160
Wednesday, Dec. 4.	120,000
Laursuay, Dec. 5.	105 049
Friday, Dec. 6	103 949
Saturday, Dec. 7	107,040
Average	105.058
We will now give the circulation of	

We will now give the circulation of our contemporaries, as nearly as we can get at it:-

tion of the three journals above specified. If our contemporaries really wish to put the facts to the test, they have only to assent to our proposition for the appointment of a committee, with full power to inspect the books and press room returns of the HERALD establishment, on the condition that we shall have a right to the appointment of a similar committee to investigate theirs. Should this understanding be fairly and honestly carried out. we may be disposed to give the statement of their business position the benefit of the extended pub-

The figures above quoted will show the people of this community why it is the HERALD is the great medium of its advertising business. They will also explain the motive of all the froth, and fume, and expenditure of temper which the controversy has elicited.

THE SITUATION.

From the movements of the rebels during the past day or two, in congregating their forces in large masses between Ocaquan and Manassas and in the vicinity of Acotink and Colchester, it is thought that they anticipate an immediate attack by the grand army of General McClellan.

The terrors of configgration have seized upon the city of Charleston, South Carolina-the nursery and hotbed of rebellion. A terrific fire has been raging there since Wednesday pight, which has destroyed nearly all the business portion of the city up to this time, and at last accounts the flames were still spreading so fast over the business district and fashionable dwellings in the direction of the Ashley river that the total demolition of the most valuable portion of the city is imminent.

We give to-day in our columns a detailed ac count of Charleston, and of the district which has suffered by the fire, illustrated by a map of the city of Charleston, with copious references. The dark portions of the map represent the progress of the destructive element, and although it seems to cover a comparatively small space, yet it includes the most important business part of the city.

The fire is set down to the work of an incendiary. It is believed to be the not of the negroes, about whose discontent and contemplated insurrection in the city and country many rumors were affeat in Charleston and its vicinity for some time past. Whether the conflagration had its origin in this source or not, it will undoubtedly be so believed throughout the country, and all over the world. Its effect in the South must be to create constarna. tion la all quarters, for an example of this kind may be speedily followed in other Southern cities on the appearance of a Union army.

conlagrations that ever occurred on this continent since that of New York in 1835, and as a matter of history we subjoin the following list of great fires on record up to the present time:--

New York—Destroying 600 warehouses and property to the amount of \$20,000,000.... Dec. 16, 1835 Charleston, S. C.—145 acres and 1,158 buildings destroyed. April 27, 1838 aw York—49 buildings and \$1,000,000 worth of property. Sent. 6, 1839 worth of property.

This burg, Pa. -1,000 buildings and \$8,000,000 worth of property.

Dueboe, Canada -1,500 houses burned, seve-April 10, 1845

Queboc, Canada—1,500 houses burned, several lives and an immense amount of property lest; followed by another five, burning 1,500 dwellings, amounting in all to two-thirds of the city of two-thirds of the city.

New York—302 states and dwellings; property worth \$6,600,600, and four lives July 19, 1845 lost.

perty worth 30,000,000, and test and July 19, 1845
St. Johns, N. F.—Nearly the whole town destroyed, and 5,000 people left homeless. June 12, 1846
Albany—600 brildings and many steamboats, the fire extending over 24 acres.
Property lost 35,000,000.
Aug. 17, 1849
St. Luize—23 steambeats and 15 blocks of houses, valued at 2,3000,000 destroyed. May 17, 1849
Philadelphia—300 houses burned. July 9, 1850
Mobile, Ala.—12 to 14 squares, centaining, 200 houses, loss \$1,000,000. Sept. 7—9, 1839
Wilmington, N. C.—150 buildings destroyed. Jun. 17, 1849

Intelligence reaches us by way of Cincinnati that a hard fought battle came off on Friday in Pocahontas county, Western Virginia, between Gen. Milroy, of the Union troops, and Gen. Johnston, commanding the rebels, which lasted from daylight till three o'clock in the afternoon. The Union troops numbered 750, and the rebels over 2.000. The rebels were defeated, set fire to their camp, and retreated beyond the borders of Western Virginia. Gen. Johnston was said to be shot in the mouth, while the loss of his men amounted

to 200. On our side only thirty men were killed. Mr. Higginbottom, the American Consul at An. tigua, died at that place November 20.

Our news from Missouri to-day is not without mportance. The vicerous action of our treens in the vicinity of Syracuse, in breaking up the recruiting camps of the rebel chiefs is, doing terrible damage to the cause of treason in that State. It is said that the soldlers of the rebel General Price are rapidly deserting him. We have news from Bermuda, dated at Hamilton,

on the 3d of December. Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, R. N., Commander of the British North American and West India fleet, had arrived at the island in the flagship Nile. He immediately placed despatches addressed to Lord Lyons in Washington, on board the brig Penguin, which was to sail for New York on the 3d inst. Three British war vessels left Halifax with the Nile-one bound for New York, a second. for Nassau, N. P., and the third on a cruise The "loyal men" of the "Stormy Bermudas" were in a wonderful state of excitement about the arrest of Mason and Slidell. The Royal Gazette-a hired organ of the government-does not "see how peace can continue," as it alleges that Lord Lyons' despatches to his government are opened by orders of the Lincoln Cabinet, in transitu- a demoralizing system of espionage which we hoped had died with Sir James Graham, its English author, in the London Post Office. The Gazette is prominent for war, and talks about the "insult," and so forth, given that "sacred emblem," the "British flag." In the absence of actual hostilities, it consoles its readers by announcing that the Halifax schooner Emery had run the blockade of Savareah with a cargo of 'turpentine and made her British port in safety. He also adds that the Emery ran into Savannah with a cargo of pork and salt fish, and that her owner got \$50 a barrel for the pork from the rebels. When publishing this agreeable colonial news, the writer does not say a word about the "neutral" proclamation of Queen Vic-

From Quebec we learn that the Canadian troops have had a new addition to their armament of a eurious character. Fearful that an attack might 25,990 to 20,000 | be made upon them during winter—at which time Thus it will be seen that the daily circulation of the snew lies deeply on the ground for many weeks, the HERALD is double the aggregate daily circula- and that thereby their moveable artillery might be rendered comparatively useless-contracts have bean unde for building gunsleighs. One of these contracts has recently been awarded to a carriage building firm in Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

By telegraph from San Francisco, we learn that a severe rain storm had prevailed for four days. and that portions of the country had been almost devastated by freshets. Onite a number of lives had been lost, and the destruction of property is represented as very great. The loss at Sacramento alone is estimated at over half million of dollars. The obsecuies of the late Senator Baker on the 11th instant engrossed the attention of the people generally, and he procession was one of the largest ever witnessed in the city of San Francisco. The steamer Golden Age sailed for Panama on the 11th, carrying General Shields, who has accepted the Briga dier Generalshin tendered him, four hundred soldiers and \$866,000 in treasure.

We have dates from Puerto Cabello and Caracas, Venezuela, to the 5th of November. The government of General Pacz was doing everything in its power for the consolidation and development of he republic. A good many of the towns and meavinces which have held out against the government for some time are now giving in their adhesion to the Dictator. The late Vice President, Don Pedro Gual, had left for Europe. Falcon and Camero are said to have passed through Caro, on their way on of the country. The anniversary of the birthday of Simon Rollyar had been celebrated with great enthusiasm all through Venezuela. Nothing deinite had been heard concerning the movements of Monagas. Sotilio had entered into an agreement with General Jose Maria Zamora for the suspen sion of hostilities for thirty days. This is all that has transpired concerning affairs in the east of the republic. The government had made several con tracts for the improvement of the public works among others for the establishment of a railroad from Caracas to Layguayra. The works of the Petare Railroad had been suspended.

We report the progress of the familie in Ireland to the latest date in the HERALD this morning. The news from the town of Galway and the west ern country generally is of a very melancholy character. The Corporation of Dublin had, by a manimous vote, called the attention of the English executive to the impending fate of the people by death from starvation, while the friends of their country and humanity in Tunm and Galway had some forward with the most generous subscriptions in aid of their fumbibing fellow men. In the meantime Sir Robert Peel, the British Cabinet, the Lendou Times, with other anti-national instruulents. laboring gealously to deceive Power the United States-the world at largeas to the immensity of the visitation and the

share they had in its aggravation. The first train, with a portion of the First ree! ment of Vermont cavalry, en route for the seat of war via this city, telt Troy at eight o'clock last night, and will reach the Hudson Picer Palitre-A reach the Hudson Piver Pailroad depot, at Tairry first street, at five o'clock this be connection with this fire at Charlosica, it may (Sanday) morning. Three other trains, with other surfest that except perhaps in the value of descriments of the regiment, passed Eagle Bridge that time six thousand negroes were enrolled of distance and civil war, two unimportants of the connect in Education of the connect in Heliux. In a former speculation of the connect in Heliux.

property destroyed, it is one of the most extensive station, on the Troy and Rutland Railroad, at five in the conspiracy, and a great number were o'clock last evening. The first detachment will be breakfasted at the foot of East Twenty-third street at six o'clock this morning. The Vermonters bring with them their horses, camp equipage, and everything ready for an active campaign. The scene on their arrival will no doubt richly repay the spectator.

Colonel Mulligan is expected here to-morrow from Washington, and will stop at the Stevens House. We understand that some prominent gentlemen of this city have requested the Colonel to deliver a lecture in the early part of next week.

A soldier named George Childs, belonging to the Twenty-sixth New York regiment, has written a letter to his wife in Rochester requesting her to come on to Washington and take charge of his body, as he is to be shot on the 20th inst. for de-

Among the many United States vessels now at anchor in the North river are the following:-United States steam gunboats J. Davis, St. Nicholas and Machaco; United States brig Rimington, and schooners Claremont and M. C. Hopkins Messrs. Ludlow & Co., at their sale of old wine of the Lawrence estate, knocked down Madeira at

\$31 per gallon and brandy at \$11. Hard times! The cotton market was again firmer yesterday, while the sales embraced from 1,300 a 1,500 bales, closing within the range of 25c. a 37c. for middling uplands; the sales, as usual, were divided between spinners and speculators. The flour market was heavy, and common grades were easier to purchase at the prices of the pre rious day; extra brands were aluggish, while prices were without change of moment. Wheat was firm, while sales were made to a fair extent at the full prices of the previous day. Corn was firmer and in good request, with sales of shipping lots of Western mixed at 67c. a 68c. to 68 %c. , in store. Pork was in some more request, with sales of mess at \$12 25 a \$12 75, and prime at \$8 50 \$0, and city prime mess at \$13 a \$14. Sugars were steady, with more doing. The sales embraced about 1 030 hhds, and 607 boxes and 51 hhds, melado. Coffee was steady, with sales of 1,000 bags Rie at p. t., and 150 de Laguayra at 21c., and 5,500 mats Ceylon on private terms: the remainder of the supply in first hands. Freights were unchanged, while engagements were moderate. A sale of 1,500 bbls, of spirits terpentine was made yester day at suction, under the decree of the Court, it having belonged to vessels condemned as prizes, viz:-590 bbls. brought in the Nightingale sold at \$1 31 a \$1 34, and 917 bbis, of the carge of the C. Brooks brought \$1 31 a \$1 37 16 cash. The sale was a spirited affair, and full prices wer

Burning of Charleston-Reported Negro

Insurrection.

We publish this morning details by telegraph of the almost total destruction by fire of the business portion of the city of Charleston-one of the most extensive conflagrations which ever took place on the American continent. The news in brief reached this city vesterday forenoon, and created the greatest excitement. But the particulars which we furnish our readers this morning are appulling in the extreme.

It appears that the fire broke out about pine o'clock on Wednesday night, in Russell & Co.'s sash factory, in Hazel street, at the intersection of East Bay street, close to the Cooper riverand extended across the street to Cameron's great fron foundry, where rebel cannon have been manufactured ever since the rebellion broke out. It extended along East Bay street to Broad, and through Broad sireet in the direction of Meeting street. By reference to the map which we publish on our first page, it will be seen that the burned district extends from East Bay on the east to King street west, and from Broad street south to Queen street north. But the fire was still raging, and had crossed to the south side of Broad street, in one portion of that street. How far it may have since travelled south, north and west it is impossible to tell. As it is, the heart of the city is burned out, and property to the amount of ten millions of dollars is consumed.

It is worthy of remark that Institute Hallwhere the Democratic Convention was held which split the party and split the nation: the theatre to which the secessionists retired to held a separate convention; St. Andrew's Hallwhere the Mogart faction figured: the Charles. ring factions respectively held their headquarters; Hibernian Hall - where the secession ordi, foundries, the treason shops of the Mercary and Courier, and the bendouarters of Gayornos Pickens-have been all laid in ashes, Doclook like a retribution of Providence and omen and a type of the future desiraction of the rebeilion;

What was the precise origin of the fire is not yet satisfactorily settled. But there is a geneal belief that it was the work of the incendiary. Among the poor whites there is ample cause for discontent -oppression of the direct kind. Whether any of these have taken the present opportunity to avenge themselves, or whether they have acted in concert with the negroes, we are unable to determine. It is stated that a quantity of arms was found under the floor of a negro's cabin, "all new and in good order." He could have only obtained them from white men. Other negroes were found to have knives and hatchets secreted. It is stated, indeed, that a negro who has been arrested is the incendiary, and that his act was but the earrying out of a plot revealed by some of the negroes to their masters. In this connection It may be observed that, in the absence of the firemen in the army, the negroes were called upon to work the engines, and they broke the two best of them. We are informed that the negro insurrection was promptly suppressed. But of that the evidence is not very satisfactory for we are told that they were to be joined by large hands of negroes from the country, who were to come in armed at night. Another account states that a servile insurrection had schoolly broken out in the country two days previous to the fire, and that it was still in progress; but this is not confirmed. It is evident

barricading their houses, and that the greatest construction prevailed. It will be recollected by our readers that General Drayton, who commanded the rebel force at Port Royal, took pains to state that the slaves were all quiet, and showed no disposition to leave their masters or join the federal standard. We thought at the time that this statement looked suspicious: and it is probable that eliber Drayton was dissembling or that the neuroes dissembled in order that they might full suspicion. The slaves are cunning. and this is just the course they would be likely

that the terror which prevailed could not have

been the result of an accidental fire, however

extensive. We are told that families were

to pursue if they meant mischief. Should the news of the insurrection prove tree it will spread terror and consternation all over the Fourn, as and Nat Turner's negro insurree. tion in Virginia in 1881, and the negro insurrection of Denmark Verey in Charleston itself in 1822, which was fomented by abolition emis-

arrested and hanged.

What must be the startling effect of this telligence upon the army of Bearregard and Johnston on the Potomac! Will it not disorganize and break it up, and will not the troops from South Carolina rush instinctively to their homes to defend them against the common dancer-"the Yankees" without and the negroes within? And will not the troops from Georgia, Florida, Alabama and all the cotton States follow their example? Numerous developements in the Southern States of late conspire to discourage the rebellion-the bridge burning and Union rising in Tennessee, the revolt in Nashville against drafting, the conspiracy in New Orleans, the disaffection in Arkaneas, the Union rally in North Carolina, and now the awful catastrophe which reduces Charlestonlike Carthage of old-to a heap of ashes. That city was the head and front of the rebellion, and it is now blotted out by the hand of Providence; and the operations of the stone fleet in the mouth of its harbor will prevent forever its resurrection.

Spain Hastening to Her Prey in the New World-The Duty of the American Go

vernment. We published recently an important piece of intelligence from the capital of Spain, to the effect that orders had been issued to General Prim and his staff in the middle of November to hold themselves in readiness to leave for Mexico without delay, instead of at the end of the month, as originally intended. By intelligence since received, we learn that the General sailed on the 26th of November, and was expected at Hayana on the 10th of December. Meantime three divisions of the expedition have already salled for Vera Cruz, and the first division were within thirty-six hours of that port at the last accounts. The Espana gives a pretty clear idea of the nature of the military expedition of which General Prim is ordered in urgent baste to assume the command. "In political circles," it says, "the project of forming in America a confederation of all the republics of Spanish origin, with Spain at the head of it, is now being discussed. Such a measure, it is affirmed, would possess great advantages both for Spain and for those little States." This an nouncement foreshadows the attempt of Spain to reconquer all her old colonies, under the onise of recovering debts from the Mexican government and of obtaining redress for the maltreat ment of her subjects in Mexico. It is with a view to this end that the stuff of General Prin consists of a large number of civil as well as military officers. They are needed for governors of Spanish-American provinces. The Spanish journals have long since claimed the Chinea Islands, which are mines of wealth, and no doubt these will now be snatched from Peru. | nity of a trial. In like manner, a boiler ex-The tone of the speech of the Queen of Spain leaves no doubt about the ulterior designs of river without scientific remedies being prothe expedition to Mexico. The seizure of St. Domingo, the oldest Ame-

rican possession of Spain, was her first step in

a new career of conquest on the American continent. Once the most powerful maritime na tion of Europe-a nation of whom it was said that the san never set upon her dominions -she gradually declined, in consequence of her civil wars, wars of subjugation, and other causes, till she became a third or fourth rate Power, stripped of all her vast American possessions, from the southern boundary of the United States to Cape Horn, with the exception of Cubs and one or two small islands. So poor was she at last that there was none to do her reverence. Within less than half a century England saved her from becoming a French province. But recently she has taken a fresh start in national life and, owing to the statesmanship of Napoleon, she is steadily advancing to the goal of a newly awakened ambition. The Emperor of the French proposed to the other four great Powers of Euton Hotel and the Mitts House -where the war- Power his object being not so much to adrope that Spain should be admitted as a sixth vance her interests as to get her vote in the concress of first class nations in order the bettify himself against the intrigues of other the impudent Puritanical oligarchy who have him that she has at least appeared to yield to By the resolution extorted from the Directors a party to her schemes of aggrandizement in the New World. The London Times admits the fact, and says "Spain is renewing her youth, while the United States and Mexico are falling into premature decreptude and decay. Spain, adds the Times, will naturally see in this tripartite expedition, in which she is leiged by Great Britain and France, "a substantial proof that she is rapidly regaining the place which she once occupied in first rank among the Powers of Europe -she is admitted as a confederate by two States which aspire to control the destinies of the world." And that she will be specessful in her enterprice the British Journalist has no doubt-so great is her opportunity, and so feeble is the resistance that can be offered to her. Mexico has been so long engaged in civil war that it has become a chronic disease in the republic and she is completely exhausted. The same may be said of the Central American and South American republics. Their condition is anarchy and chaos, and they are just in the position to become the easy prey of the menarchy whose

yoke they long since cast off.

But that alone would not be a sufficient co, St. Dominge would not have been seized, and there would be no European expedition to Mexico, in violation of the principles so long maintained by our government. Hence it is comer secured, and the Nimble for New York, but Hallthat the Spanish Ministry is hastening forward the expedition with the nimost despatch; for well it knows that if the rebellion were put down in the United States it would be too late

for the expedition to sail.

What, then, is the obvious policy of our government? It is to finish the domestic war as rapidly as possible, is order that our forces may be at leisare, not only to interpose a barrier to Span ish aggression, but to sween the flog of Spain from every foot of soil over which it now waves in the New World : and not only her flag, but the meteor flag of England, should that Power persist in its scheme of breaking up democratic institutions on this continent. We have the resources and the means to do so. No nation in Forope could raise 700,000 soldiers, and bring there into the field, as the United States have done in seven months, armed, confpred and organized in the most efficient manner, to say nothing of the powerful mavel force which has been brought into existence in the same brief period. The London Times has the audacity to say that

Power for England, France and Spain to consult in American affairs, and bence the armed intervention in Mexico was determined on by these Powers, without seeking the approbation of the United States. Let the vigor with which the war will be henceforth carried on and brought to a conclusion, on the conservative basis of the President's Message, convince the British aristocracy and their organs that the United States are, and will long continue to be, a great nation, which is not "seeking to efface itself," as the Times precents, but to preserve itself from being effaced by dismemberment, in despite of the machinations of do mestic fees North and South, aided and abetted by the subtle policy of British statesmen.

While the war is vigorously prosecuted, in

the meantime not a day or an hour should be

lost in making arrangements with Mexico to assume her debt, on the security of her territory. It is only sixty millions. There are houses in New York which would be glad to take it if endorsed by our government. There would thus be no inconvenience and no risk. A treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, could at the same time be agreed upon which would enable the United States not only to resist any European aggression upon the rights of Mexico, but aid the lawful government in suppressing anarchy and maintaining public order. If the debt were thus assumed the whole question would be settled at once; for the personal outrages upon Europeans resident in Mexico would only need an apology to atone for them. Thus would the armed European intervention be knocked on the head by a brilliant coup d'état, unless war with the United States is a foregone conclusion; and in that case the great Powers would be compelled to show their hand at once. The sooner we know their plans the better. We do not fear them in a fair fight, The republic of Mexico, redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled from European bondage, and the republic of the United States, restored to ts unity, would because a brotherhood of democracy, able to resist the combined despots of all Europe in arms

THE INVENTIVE GENES OF THE COUNTRY.-It is no less remarkable than flattering to the American people that, whenever any event occurs, or any enterprise is undertaken, in which scientific improvements might be of value, numbers of inventors come forward Thus, when the Atlantic cable was talked of. numerous suggestions were made for the laying of it, and when it broke hundreds published plans, through the newspapers, for remedying the disaster, all of which were represented to be certain of success if afforded the opportuplosion cannot take place in the city or on the posed against the recurrence of such accidents, nor a collision at sea without new inventions or improvements in steering gear, lights and other appliances. It is the same with the present war; and we publish in another column a list of patents which have been taken out since its commencement for new inventions or improvements in implements of war and other army requisites. The list includes projectiles, rified and smoothbore cannon and small arms, breech-loading firearms, balloons tents, canteens, camp furniture, military cloth. ing, horse accourrements, hospital fittings, surgical instruments and other miscellaneous matters. It is obvious that the genius of the country is always equal to an emergency; and it augurs well for our future that we have such a wealth of inventive talent to assist in developing the immense resources at our command, and to add to our national strength and greatness. We may soon lay to ourselves the flattering unction that we are behind none in

the mechanical arts, and in advance of many. TRIUMPH OF COMMON SENSE OVER HOMEOG .-We congratulate the people of Brooklyn Powers leafons of his influence and distrastful bitherto presumed to dictate to them how of his designs. England is so much afraid of they were to conduct and amuse themselves. his views in the case of Spain, and has become of the Academy in favor of dramatic performances, they have given the death blow to all such pretensions for the future. Henceforth they are entitled to enter into the comity of civilized communities and it will now be no repreach to intelligent New Yorkers to have accomintances among them. In time we have good hopes that Brooklyn will raise itself to the level of the enlightenment of the ninetcenth century. It will have first, however, to abate such public naisances as its Chittendens and

IMPORTANT FROM THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Arrival of Admira) Milne, R. N., at Bermuda from Halifax—Despatches to Lord Lyons-Bermuda in a storm of Rage bout the Trent Seizure.

The Royal George of the latest date approunces her Britanulo Majesty's screw steamer Nile, Capt.; E. K. Barnard, bearing the dag of Admiral Sir Alexander Milne. C. R. reached her usual suchorage, Grassy Bay, at noon, on Saturday last, in three days ninetern hours from Halifax. We are pleased to learn that the gallant Ad paral, Lady Milne and family are in the enjoyment of goed bealth.

The Harrin's correspondent to Hamilton, Bermuda, ground for success. Had not the United States writing on the 2d inch., says: The brig Penquin, Captain been also enumered in civil war as well as Mexianathbas from Ecar Admiral Sic Alexander Milne, K. C. P. (the naval commander-in-chief) to Lord Lyons, British Minister at Washington The Erittih war sliger St. Goorge, for Nessau, the Dis-

> sx the same day as the Nile. The Berriodas, always efficing it is said, were en-isually excited. The course of the agitation is the "in-

suit" which the loyal broad feels was given to the British flagt by the arrest of the rebal contrahands-Mason and Sildeil-on board the mail steamer Trent by the United States ship San Jacinto. The Royal Gazette "does not see, as Lord I was dear

geveroment, how peace can continue. presence of Admiral Billie, is wonderfully exercised about the after of the Trent. He asks.— In the British dag on the high sear to be free from tosuit? Is any captain a United States frighte, on his own responsibility or on

patches, 12 and fro. are opened by the United States

And spale :- The people of Enginee will not think it necessary, nor will the generousest think it becoming, to ant Croting or Vattel for an answer to such questions, an

that of his povernment, to make prisoners under the

Hv way to comfort the Cassis tells its readers fac folswing :- The schooler Emery, from Savannab, with ja-cargo of turpentine arrived at Halifas, on the, 15th last. the Maded at Halifax, about two months her fo, with sell O'As pork, &c., and banded her cargo safely at Savannah.
For the pork she got dity dollars per be ere! The captain coloris that there was a great sear day of provisions at Savannel, amounting simest to a famine. The Emery is

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN CANAL STREET. An Exchange Broker Found with His Throat Cut from Ear to Ear.

THE CASE INVOLVED IN MYSTERY.

CORONER'S INQUEST UPON THE BODY.

VERDICT OF THE JURY,

Another of those frightful tragedies which chill the blood one's veins has occurred in this city. About ten o'clock yesterday morning Bernhard Levy, aged twenty-five, and who did business as exchange broker under the Cittzens' Bank, corner of Canal street and the Dowery, was ound behind his own counter, with his throat cut from car to car, and his manimate body westering in a large rool of blood. A young man next door heard a heavy fall about the time specified, and, rushing into the ex-change office of L. B. Levy & Son, found deceased as above described, and in the last struggle of death. He immediately rushed out and sent a messenger in all haste to Captain Dowling, of the Sixth preclact, who was promptly on the spot, with a detachment of police. A crowd of people surroun led the door; no one was allowed to enter except the reporters and the police. From the appearance which the wound presented, it might have been inflicted by decoased's own hands or by the hands of a murderer. As the matter stands at present, it is impossible to say which; but strong suspicion, it is stated, rests on a woman it is not proper to publish at whose name present, and with whom deceased was on terms of inti-macy. She has been known to threaten his life several

by a member of deceased's family:-Deceased and his brother, david Levy, left their residence in Third avenue about nine o'clock A. M., having with them two bags, containing eight hundred dollars. Having deposited the money in the office, David Levy left to transact some business at the Commissary's office in White street, and other places, deceased having previously gone out and retured with a segar and the HERALD, evidently with the intention of sitting down to read the news. In the meantime three men, two of whom were butchers, entered the office to transact some business, and left soon atter. These mon are known to the brother of deceased, who says they are respecta-ble. The brother, after an absence of about three-quar ters of an hour, returned and found deceased lying dead, with his throat cut. An ordinary sized pocket knife, apparently new, was found closed on the side of the counter, and at a little distance lay the HERALD, pooking as if it had not been opened. The young man who heard the deceased fall states that, although he could usually hear conversations through the partition between the exchange office and his own place with specifications offering everything required for the accomplishment of the desired purpose fall. Two begs, containing gold, lay on one that could be easily reached from the outside of the coun ter, lay a large bundle of bank notes. This shows that if deceased has been murdered it must have been for revenge and not for gain.

Coroner Jackman, on being notified of the affair repaired.

to the spot, and, after taking charge of the office and its effects, ordered the body to be removed to the Sixth prebeen empannelled, it was arranged to proceed with the inquest, when the following evidence was elicited:-

inquest, when the following oridence was elicited—
Officer K. Mooney, of No. 68–81. Mark's place, deposed as follows:—Our office adoles that of docaseds, and we can easily hear voices or noise of any kind; I heard no noise this membry until about aquarter of ten of clock, when I heard a leud fall; in about aquarter of ten of clock, when I heard a leud fall; in about aquarter of ten of clock, when I heard a leud fall; in about twenty minutes after, wards a crowd collected in front of deceased's office, and then I learned the cause of the fall; I heard to scuffling or uneast noise before the fall; I was alone at the time; I saw the body of deceased lying on the floor, near the counter; I reached our office about ten minutes to nine o'clock; I did not hear deceased open his office that morning.

Bavid Lavry, of No. 77 Third street, deceased as follows:—Beccased was my brother; we went down to the office this morning at about half-past eight o'clock; when we get to the office I molecked the door and my brother begin to unpack the money, as was his usual ceston; I then took down the skutters and went around the corner for a newspaper; I then came back to the office and got a bill to collect at the Commissary's office; from there I went to an office in Caral revert to buy some old con; I then went to the Commissary's office; from there I was on my way back a pollecman met me and told me that my father had his threat one; I knew it could not have been my father as he does not come down on Saturdays, and chough it must be Mr. Taylor, who keeps hert door; upon arriving back at the office, I found that, my brother was dead, and that his throat was care. I haver saw the there are ving back at the office, I found that my brother was dead, and that his throat was cut! I never any the first one shown he before; my brother was in tolerable good health, and was of a cheerful disposition; I know of a weman named Louisa Britischrich having threatened decaused, he was quite intimate with her, it appears, and she tried to extent money from hom; this threat was made about two or three months ago; I and rateout that this woman was married, but I since learned that she was not decayed was not affail of the woman. For he only laughed at her when she made the threat; I have no reason to suppose that decayed committed sciedie; I suspect no one except this woman; I cannot tolt whether any money was taken from the office or too, but from the list of the amounts found by the police I should took the everything was all right; there are two checks missing. c. deceased had seduced her, and that her husband and kill deceased for having done so, my brother has been troubled by this woman or her husband over three months; he would have too me of the had deceased usually carried a penfe in his pocket. (Peekinfo produced and Hentified.) on Body, tetre carrier, reading at 200 East street, rided as followers—About ball-past nine o'clock I came the office of hispars, Levy & Son, in Canal street, with history to pened the door and steepped into the office, not reeing any one there, I hadded on the country. If a passer, and limiting it strange, I went outlief for an exercise and limiting it stranges. ing any one there, I knocked on the conster; I wer, and ininking it strange, I went outside for enis: presently Mr. Hann came up, and ashsebut not reside any one there, I knocked on the counter; I got no answer, and thinking it strongs, I went outside for a few moments; presently Mr. Hann came mp, and a shacquestly another man came along; I told them that there was no one in the office; one of the remission belief on the counter; mobely coming, he came out again and stood at the door; I then went next door to deliver a letter, and fading that there was no one in the office on my return. Here the letter on the counter and went way; I did not know of occased a death until some time afterwards.

Here the letter on the counter and went way; I did not know of occased a death until some time afterwards.

Here in door told him there was no one in the office; the was shoot half past the o'clock; seen another man same along, and we looked into the office, the was shoot half past the o'clock; seen another man came along, and we looked into the office, when we discovered deceased lying doad belief the counter; we then got a polecuman and entered the place. Upon going into the office the polecuman picked a clasp knife off the counter; we then was to be on the counter; we then was the counter of the knife was closed at the time.

Jacob Strass, of No. 164 Sixth street, deponed that he wanted to get some money changed, and on coming to Mr. Lavy solice he found two persons outside the door; they said there was no one inside, and I alood outside for about fittern minutes, waiting; after standing outside for some time, I bodded through the window and saw the body of a man I mag of the floor in a pool of blood; I then went in search of a policeman, but was unable to flad one small I reached the corner of lovery and Bayard street; I did not sea any knife.

Join T Caveney, of the Sixth precinct police, deposed

any kuife.

John T. Caveney, of the Sixth precinct police, deposed

John T. Caveney, of the Sixth precinct police, deposed John T. Cavency, of the Sixth precinct police, deposed as follows:—About a quarter before ten of clock this morning a gondencon come to me and said that there was a man dead in an exchange office; he wished me to go with blim, and I did so, and went into the exchange cities of Meseric, Levy & Son, in Canal street; I found a man lying dead behind the counter, and subsequently, on examining the place with a Fourteenth ward officer; I found a knot lying on the edge of the counter. (Knip precluded and dientified.) The knife was closed and lay immediately above the body; I caused a number of witnesses to be demined, and gave indemnation of the occurrence at the station house; there did not appear to be any evidence of a scotlie; the place appeared to be unfortuned. Captain housing subsequently arrived at the spot and took charge of the place. Jose philosyling, Captain of the Sixth precinct, testified that he was notined of the sixth precinct, testified

arrived at the spot and took charge of the place.

Jee ph barding Cantan of the Sixth present, testified that he was unitined of the sixth present, testified that he was unitined of the sixth present, testified that he was unitined of the sixth present, testified that he was unitined of the sixth present of the order of the order of the order of the place into his charge. Everything appeared to be in good order; the body was lying out at full length upon the floor, with one arm realing upon decembed breast; I saw the spot where the kinds was found; it was two or three feet above deceased's head, on the counter; the wound appeared to me as though it had been inflicted while he was standing, I should think his shirt, hostin would have been stained with blood;

Farmest moviem occanisation of the hody was made at the staint presents station, by Dr. John Place. The wand in the neck was this cramped, and was found to extend the other the windings, sovering all the principal arteries, and laying the muscular tissues open as Far book as the vertebres. The knite appearance of a feel there are the carolid artery and involved the winding the carolid artery and involved then the opensite side; the stab was transverse and then upwarded, and had all the appearance of a feel informal organs were quite healthy, and shows? that deceased was presented on the place of the healthy, and shows? I that deceased was presented on the body. It would not be impossible for the case of the leady of the counter after infinitely the way of an interest of the counter after infinitely the stab already referred to.

Coroner arkening the constant after infinitely the would had all their present action had a proportion of the counter after infinitely the would arready referred to.

Coroner arkening here a consolered that the formal or violence on the stab already referred to.

wound. There was No evidence of stab already referred to.